

extending to the vertical of the inner corner of the choanæ. Tongue very large, nearly covering the floor of the mouth. Head much depressed, broader than long; snout very short, rounded, with obtuse canthus rostralis; nostril halfway between the eye and the end of the snout; interorbital space a little broader than the upper eyelid. Fingers with very large truncate disks, that of the third finger rather larger than the eye; first finger shorter than second; a large, oval, compressed inner metacarpal tubercle. Toes one-third webbed, disks smaller than those of fingers; subarticular tubercles and inner metatarsal tubercle small and feebly prominent. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the ear. Skin smooth. Brown above, limbs with indistinct dark cross bands; brownish white inferiorly. Male with an internal vocal sac.

From snout to vent 83 millim.

Two specimens.

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#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

*The Larvæ of the British Butterflies and Moths.* By (the late) WILLIAM BUCKLER. Edited by H. T. STANTON, F.R.S. Vol. III. 8vo. Ray Society, London, 1889.

THE Ray Society's contribution to the literature of Natural History for the present year consists of the third volume of figures of the larvæ of British Lepidoptera prepared by the late Mr. William Buckler. The second volume, issued in 1887, included the Sphinxes and the first three families of the Bombycina; the present publication contains the illustrations of the remainder of the group.

As we have already called attention to the general character of the work, which must be of the highest interest to all lepidopterists, we need hardly do more than state that the beauty of the illustrations is fully maintained and that the eighteen plates contained in the new volume assist worthily towards the formation of a permanent monument of the unwearied industry of a naturalist whose labours unfortunately came to a close only too soon. In fact that inexorable tyrant, Death, seems to have determined to do all in his power to diminish Mr. Buckler's credit, for during the preparation of the volume now before us the Rev. John Hellins, who had contributed towards the completion of the manuscript and printed records of observations left by the departed artist, and whose descriptive notes added greatly to the value of the first two volumes, died rather unexpectedly, and the editor has been unable to find any one possessing the requisite knowledge who had also time at his disposal to undertake the task. Nevertheless the artist's own

notes furnish a great mass of information upon the development of the species depicted in his plates; and even if the present difficulty should continue, his work will be indispensable to all students of the British Lepidoptera.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*A Contribution to our Knowledge of the Deep-sea Fauna of the British Islands.* By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

THE Rev. W. S. Green at the beginning of July devoted a few days to a dredging-excursion in the deep water off the south-western coast of Ireland. The results have amply justified the expectation of the rich harvest which is to be gathered by a methodical investigation of the fauna inhabiting the deep water surrounding the British Islands. The collections, which were made for the British Museum, are being examined by the staff of the Zoological Department, and will form the subject of a detailed report. In anticipation I may mention that the Sponges include *Aphrocallistes Bocagei* (Wright), the Hydroids *Eudendrium rameum* (Pall.), the Echinoderms some twenty-five species, among which are *Phormosoma placenta* (W. Th.), a new species of *Nymphaster*, and *Brisinga coronata*. Also the Crustaceans and Polyzoa yield additions to the British Fauna, *Ebalia nux* (Norman), *Parapagurus pilosimanus* (Smith), a new species of *Eupagurus*, and *Arachnidium simplex* (Hincks) being represented by several examples in the collection.

The examination of the Fishes has been undertaken by myself; they were taken at various depths between 150 and 350 fathoms. Of the ten species collected five are new to the British Fauna, viz. *Hoplostethus mediterraneum* (C. V.), *Scorpena dactyloptera* (de la Roche), *Macrurus celorhynchus* (Risso), *Macrurus levis* (Lowe), and *Rhombus Boscii* (Risso). One Flat-fish, a Sole (*Solea Greenii*), is new to science. The other species were previously known to occur in deep water of the British seas and are the Boar-fish (*Capros aper*), the Forked Beard (*Phycis blennioides*, Brünn.), the Variegated Sole (*Solea variegata*, Flem.), and the Black-mouthed Dog-fish (*Pristiurus melanostomus*, Raf.).

The new species of Sole is readily recognized by having the elongate body, the small scales (L. lat. 144), and the numbers of fin-rays of the Common Sole, but the rudimentary pectoral fins of the Variegated Sole. D. 81, A. 65, P. dextr. 5, P. sin. 1.

*A Correction in British Spongology.*

By H. J. CARTER, F.R.S. &c.

Influenced chiefly by the spiniferous ends of the tricurvate (*toxite*, R. et D.) I was persuaded that the British species of *Microciona* Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 6. Vol. iv. 17